

SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
"Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing."
JAMES L. COLLINS, PUBLISHER,
JOHN T. RUSSELL, EDITOR.
SANTA FE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1886.
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Pay for the Volunteers.

During the present session of the Legislature the subject of paying the Volunteers who were engaged in the late campaign against the Navajo's will be under consideration. There will, we presume be no difference of opinion in regard to the propriety of their receiving compensation for their services. The time at which they went into duty for the defence of the country against the predatory incursions of the savages was one when we were surrounded with perils of the most alarming character. Our people were living in a state of terror and almost regarded themselves as being at the mercy of the Indians. Although there was a large number of regular troops in the Territory we were in a defenceless condition. Such was the indifference of the Commandant to the welfare of the people that the troops under his Command were as useless, so far as the Territory was concerned, as that many Egyptian mummies would have been. So little regard did the Indians have for them, that it will be remembered they went to Fort Defiance with a view to conquer the Post and drive the soldiers away from it. These transactions are of too recent a date, and made too deep an impression upon the public mind to require a rehearsal in this connection. In the then condition of affairs all applauded the movement, and when the volunteers started for the field of action all wished them God speed.

The intent with which they went out was a praiseworthy one, and it matters not whether they accomplished much or little during their absence they are entitled to pay. It was not expected they should conquer the nation in two months, the period for which they were provisioned. Nothing of the kind was anticipated at their hands. Whilst they were in the field the regular army, with more than double their number, was also in the same service yet the former did better duty and gave the Indians more punishment than the latter. But we do not regard that the question of the volunteers being entitled to compensation is one about which there will be any controversy.

The Legislature will determine whether Territorial bonds shall be issued for this purpose and then for the Territory to look to Congress for reimbursement. As a question of policy, the Legislature should not hesitate to answer in the affirmative. We are not yet done with the Navajos. Since the return of the Volunteers they have come within fifteen miles of Santa Fe and stamped the stock of one of our Rancheros. It must be expected that we will witness the scenes of last year re-enacted unless precautionary measures are adopted earlier than they were last fall. In this view of the case the Legislature should not delay in thus giving the movement its sanction, and thereby instill a confidence into the people that will make them prompt to respond in any future emergency of a similar character. When it is once understood by the citizens that they pay for services of this nature does not depend upon an uncertainty, but that the Legislature will promptly compensate them, and assume the responsibility of awaiting Congressional action for reimbursement, there will be no difficulty whatever experienced in raising as many volunteers as any future emergency may demand. There is an immediate existing necessity for the establishment of this kind of a confidence and a favorable opportunity for its accomplishment now presents itself.

Our Delegate has assured the Legislature that he will eventually be able to have an act passed by Congress making an appropriation sufficiently large to save the Territory from loss for the sum they may thus assume for the payment of the volunteers. There exists but little doubt that this can be done and in the end no loss sustained and much good accomplished.

Some persons entertain apprehensions that if bonds are issued, as has been suggested, they will go into the hands of speculators and that the soldiers will derive no benefit from them. This may, to

some extent, be true but it is no argument to address to Legislators. They enact laws for the benefit of all and if some are so unfortunate as not to receive the benefits intended for them that is no reason why all should be deprived of them.

In this instance if there happen to be some of the volunteers who would improvidently dispose of their bonds it does not afford a good argument to maintain a position against all the members of all the companies receiving their compensation. The Legislators have a right to presume in this, as in every other case, that their acts are to have effect upon men who are competent to manage their own affairs to their own advantage. We, therefore, do not consider that there is much point in the speculator argument. It certainly should have no weight with the members of the Legislature when they have under consideration a proposition for the payment of the Volunteers.

No Man.—Up to the present writing the mail from the States which should have come in on Sunday last has not arrived. What has been the cause of the detention we have not learned. For several years past the Contractors on this route have been culpably negligent in transporting the mails across the plains during the winter season, which has been the cause of serious inconvenience to the citizens of the Territory. The negligence too has been wholly inexcusable. All the difference between carrying the Mail safely and expeditiously in the winter and in the summer consists in the fact that it is somewhat more expensive during the former season than it is during the latter. This was well known to the Contractors before they entered into their engagement with the Government for carrying the Mail and their bid was made accordingly.

It is high time that the Post Office Department should give this matter its attention and supply a remedy for the abuses to which the service is subjected. If the present Contractors are not able to comply with the terms of their agreement the Contract should be taken from them, and given to parties who would have more consideration for the interests of our people. There are plenty of men in the Territory who would take the Contract, and engage to scrupulously avoid the neglects, and inattentions which have heretofore marked the conduct of Messrs. Hall & Porter. If the Department will institute a thorough investigation it will discover the imposition that has been practiced upon it for several years past, and will find no difficulty in applying a corrective.

Fort Butler.—Col. Street and Mr. Bowler whom we mentioned in our issue of week before last as having gone out to look up a site for Fort Butler have returned. They report that they found an eligible location on the Canadian River, where there is plenty of water and good land. There is also in the same neighborhood abundance of timber for building material. Col. Roberts, who accompanied the above parties will, we understand, report that the location is well suited for a post, but is not central enough for a Military Depot.

Navajo Depredations.—We understand from reliable authority that a short time ago the Navajos stole from Val Verde about four hundred head of cattle and succeeded in driving them into their country. Within the past few weeks these same Indians have stolen from the region of country lying between the Copper mines, and the Rio Grande, thirty thousand sheep.

The Governor's Message.—The press of matter in our columns last week prevented us from stating that the Governor delivered his annual Message to the Legislature on Thursday. Not having had the pleasure of hearing it read we are unable to speak of any portion of its contents or recommendations. During the ensuing week it will be published, when it can be read entire.

A bill for the incorporation of a Company to construct a toll road from Abiquiu to the gold mines passed both branches of the Legislature on Thursday. We learn that it is the intention of the Company to commence work on the road immediately and have it in good traveling condition by spring. This thoroughfare will doubtless be much frequented as soon as it is opened.

Read Dr. McDowell's card in the advertising column.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—SPIRITUALISM IN NEW PHASE.—The wonderful feats of table-tipping without hand are likely to be surpassed by new atmospheric phenomena, if the following incident, told by a late number of the Taylor Falls (Wisconsin) Reporter, and authenticated by many witnesses, is really reliable:

On Tuesday, while Mr. Corey and his two sons were at work in a field near his house, their attention was arrested by smoke, which appeared to rise from his stable. They hurried to the barn as quickly as possible, and discovered a pile of straw on fire. This was immediately extinguished, and as they were returning to the field, the stable caught in different places, which, by considerable exertion, was put out. Before, however, they had left the premises, another fire was discovered underneath the granary in a pile of boards. The bottom board was burnt nearly through, but the others were not even scorched. After this was put out Mr. Corey sent one of the boys into the house to ascertain if all was safe there. He immediately came out and told his father, that the house was on fire. Mr. Corey immediately ran up stairs, where he found some clothes that his wife had laid away the day before burning. They were thrown out of the window, and from that time until late at midnight the fire broke out all over the house. First, a paper would catch, then the musquito-bar, then a straw bed, &c., and it was only by the utmost exertions of Mr. Corey, aided by the two gentlemen, Messrs. Hale and Tradewell, that the building was saved. The fire continued to break out at intervals for several days, and attracted many visitors. We shall not attempt to give any cause for this wonderful freak of nature, but will leave the question to be solved by some of our philosophers. These facts, as we learn them from an eye-witness, are true; and if any one can solve that mystery we shall be glad to hear from them.

The Gold Dollars.—As much has recently been said in public prints about the re-coinage of gold dollars into pieces of larger denominations, it may be stated that orders have been issued from the Treasury Department in two special cases only, and then on a representation that the smaller coins occasioned much inconvenience in the receipts and disbursements; for no sooner are they paid out than they are again returned to business transactions, there appearing to be a redundancy of them among the commercial classes.—The Assistant Treasurer at New York has, for the greater facility in counting, been authorized to have about two millions of them re-coined, and the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis upward of one hundred and fifty thousand for similar reasons.—This recoinage, however, applies to the original or earlier issue, which it is known are smaller in circumference and thicker than the later and superior coin. Of the former there are now nine millions and of the latter six millions in circulation. While the gold dollars are a great convenience in small, it is considered that there is a redundancy of them for large transactions, and hence the recent special orders in relation to the recoinage. There does not seem to be any purpose to reduce the amount of this description of coin as to inconvenience the public.

The pickpockets of London and Paris have long enjoyed the reputation of being the most adroit in Europe; but if we may believe the statement of a M. Charles W. Stuttgart can fully rival those cities.—That gentleman was walking in the Koigsgrasse, looking at the shops, when he was accosted by an obsequious little man, who offered his services to show him the offer. The officious personage, however, was not offended, but politely asked him what o'clock it was. The other answered that he did not know, as his watch had stopped, and continued his walk towards the Museum of Natural History, which he entered. He had not been there many minutes before the same person came up to him with the air of an old acquaintance, and offered him a pinch of snuff. This M. W. declined, saying he was no snuff-taker, and walked away; but some minutes after, having a presentiment of something being wrong, he felt for his snuff-box, but instead of it found a scrap of paper in his pocket, on which was written, "As you are no snuff-taker, you do not require a box." He thought the logic of his unknown acquaintance rather impertinent, and resolved to bear his loss like a philosopher; but what was his amazement when, a moment after, he discovered that his watch had also disappeared and in his other pocket was another note, in the following words: "As your watch does not tell the hour, it would be better at the watchmaker's than in your pocket." It is unnecessary to say that he never heard another tidings of the two articles.

The John A. Taylor, at New Orleans, from Ratan Island, reports that Colonel Rudler, Walker's second in command, was about half way between Truxillo and the capital, and much better treated than at first expected.

One of the Pony Express riders lately rode two hundred and twenty-five miles in twenty-four hours. Forty miles is the usual distance for one rider.

WANTED.—Those who have furs, and hides for sale should read the advertisement headed "wanted."

See Col. Collins' card on the first page in reference to the suspension of Mr. Diego Archuleta.

From Mexico.
CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATIONS AT TAMPICO.—IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]
By an important decree from Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, it is ordered from this time forth all Custom House duties at Tampico, whether for exports or imports, to be paid in gold or silver.

From the preamble to the decree we learn, the paper received for these duties has amounted to \$600,000; that this paper is daily increasing and depreciating in value; that in fact can no longer be used as a just compensation to the employees, even in the Custom House, less to pay the employees of the civil and military Government.

The same decree applies to the Custom House at Matamoros.

Quite an excitement was felt in Matamoros, few days ago, growing out of a report that there had been a hostile meeting of troops near the line of the States of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon. It proved to have been a skirmish between the forces of Vidaurri and Aramburi, both of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila. Aramburi was worsted.

The Rife of Victoria publishes a letter from the Spanish Ambassador, Sr. Pacheco to Gen. Ortega, in which he expresses his regret that his offered mediation in the settlement of the affairs of Mexico had been declined. The Rife adds that the Mexican people will always spurn with indignation any interference on the part of Spain.

The Tampico Sentinel thinks that ere this the City of Puebla, as well as Guadalajara, is in the hands of the Liberals, and that their forces are at the very gates of the Capital itself.

Business at Matatlan was very dull; not a vessel in port, the mahogany business having been transferred to the Uplaya and Santa Anna Rivers where the timber was better.

Terrible Murder in Missouri.

Intelligence reached us last evening of a horrible murder that had been perpetrated near Fulton, Callaway County, Mo. The facts, as near as we could ascertain, are as follows:

A family, residing about six miles from Fulton left their house last Saturday to attend a meeting. With the exception of a young lady, no white person remained about the premises.—When the family returned the young lady was found murdered in the most horrible manner—her brains being completely dashed out and about the house were evidence of a severe struggle.

A female slave was immediately suspected, owing to a known ill feeling having existed on her part towards the murdered lady. The slave was found in a corn field near by, where she had been sent before the family left the house to look for her. The girl was interrogated concerning the deed, but denied all knowledge of the affair. It was observed, however, that she had on a different dress from the one she wore when last seen, and search being made, the dress was found in the corn field, where she had been at work, badly torn and spotted with blood. The girl was immediately arrested and taken before a Justice of the Peace, when she confessed the murder. She was then taken in charge by a constable, who started with her for Fulton. A crowd soon collected, and upon consultation, started after the constable, and overtook him about three miles distant from Fulton. The girl was wrested from him, and without further ceremony, hung to a tree by the roadside, where when our informant left Fulton she was still hanging.

(St. Louis (Mo.) Religion, Nov. 8.)

Napoleon on American Affairs.

The American Minister, Mr. Faulkner was called a few days ago to the palace of St. Cloud to deliver into the hands of His Majesty's Minister the letter of recall of the Count De Strigins as Minister at Washington. This ceremony, where Ministers only are concerned, is usually performed with the Minister of Foreign Affairs; but the Emperor desired no doubt to show a special attention on this occasion to the agent of the United States. In this interview Mr. Faulkner was retained a long time in a friendly conversation with His Majesty, in which the latter displayed that wonderful general knowledge of affairs all over the world, for which he is remarkable, and recalled in all its details, with many expressions of delight, his visit to the United States. He spoke of his astonishment at the wonderful activity of New York, after arriving from sluggish Europe. He referred at length to the war fears of England, and denounced these fears as the greatest absurdity. He had not now and never had a thought of provoking a war with England. His pride and ambition was to elevate France to a high position of commercial and agricultural prosperity, and he could best accomplish this by remaining the friend and ally of England. To suppose that he would go to war with England for revenge was a small compliment to his statesmanship. The Emperor was warm in his expressions of friendship to the people of the United States, and promised his good will in the conclusion of a new commercial treaty.

REFUSES TO RECEIVE THEM.—The Government of Liberia has refused to receive the recaptured Africans who were sent to that Colony from Key West, and who were captured by our cruisers and landed at Monrovia in August last. The number of Africans thus landed is about twenty-four hundred. The American Colonization Society have a contract with the U. S. Government under the law of the last session, to take charge of all these Africans for one year for the compensation of one hundred dollars a head; but the Liberian Government, refuses permission for the negroes to remain in its territory, or under its protection, without the same compensation which the Colonization Society is to receive.

SATISFACTION DEMANDED AND RECEIVED.—A letter in the New York Herald states that the outrage perpetrated at Rio Hacha (New Granada) by the revolutionary troops against the person of the Consul and the flag of the United States, has been promptly redressed by Captain Poor, of the sloop of war St. Louis. Captain Poor demanded that the American flag should be hoisted by two Granadian officers, that the troops should file under it, and afterwards salute it with three volleys. The authorities at first endeavored to evade giving this satisfaction, but Captain Poor was peremptory, and they were compelled to comply with his terms.

When a man launches his bark on the sea of courtship, to what port is he destined? To Havre, (have her.)

ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

The undersigned has opened a house in Santa Fe for the purpose of purchasing from all kinds, sheep skins, deer skins, and furs which will pay the highest market prices. His place of business is on the south side of the street between the Post Office and Indian Superintendency. Santa Fe Dec. 15 1886. E. ARNOUX.

DOCTOR DRAKE McDOWELL,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
22- Will be found at the Exchange Hotel, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Dec. 15, 86.

BATHS! BATHS!

WATER BATHS! MURRAY BATHS! WARM LITE BATHS! GOLD ON WARD! given at the "MORNING STAR SHAVING SALOON," opposite the Exchange Hotel.
BY ANDREW FITZ, Proprietor.

OFFICIAL.

Surveyor General's Office, New Mexico, Dec. 4th, 1886.
Notice is hereby given to Donations Claimants, that this office has received instructions, from the Commissioner of General Land Office, to transfer all Books, papers &c. relating to Donation Claims, to the Register & Receiver of the District of New Mexico, in the City of Santa Fe.—on and after this date, all Claimants, or Attorneys for Claimants, will apply to Land Office to arrange their case.
A. F. WILKIN, Surveyor General.

100,000 ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE IN NEW MEXICO

With the 5th section of an act of Congress approved by Dec. 1880 conferring private Land claims in New Mexico I have a tract for sale for the above number of acres. This can be located in a square fully as any vacant land mineral in New Mexico or Arizona. As this is the last for sale capable of location at the option the price is offered at great inducements to capitalists desiring a body of Land adjacent to valuable mines for agricultural purposes, or to protect and water a title in towns or villages now occupied without title. The section of the act above referred to will explain the full and complete title to be sold. Proposals for the purchase of these quantities are invited until the last day of March 1887. That will then be sold to the highest responsible bidder, cash in hand, the vendor, in one year. As it will not be made until that payment is securely advanced, satisfactory security will be given for the same. A valid title on that payment. No claims must be accompanied with a satisfactory reference. Lands are located in New Mexico, Arizona.
JOHN S. WATTS, Washington, D. C.

DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

THE CONGRESS, containing the proceedings of the past session of Congress in newspaper form, and THE CONGRESSIONAL APPENDIX, containing them in book form, for by the speaker, will be printed by me during the session commencing on the 1st of next December.
For copy of THE DAILY GAZETTE, until the last day of next April, \$1.00
For copy of THE CONGRESSIONAL APPENDIX during the session, \$2.00
The Congressional GAZETTE AND APPENDIX go free through the mails.
No debts will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.
Washington City, Oct. 18, 1886.
JOHN C. RIVES, Nov. 28th.

J. HOUGHTON,

TORNEY AT LAW,
Office at Santa Fe. (Formerly office of Smith & Houghton.)

AL. Smith attached to him will receive prompt attention. He is in the City of Washington, and will see to him effecting and promoting in person claims before Congress, the Supreme Court and Courts of Claims.
Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 15, 1886.

HONIDAS SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
P. O. Box 110, Santa Fe, N. M.
His office will be given to all business transacted in the District Court of New Mexico.
Santa Fe, Nov. 17, 1886.—E. M.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Benjamin Houghton, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, who is the executor of said estate, at his office in the City of Santa Fe, N. M., on or before the 1st day of January, 1887, at which time the same will be heard and adjusted. Claims not so presented will be barred.
ALBERT HENNING, Administrator.
Santa Fe, Nov. 15th, 1886.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

JOHN S. WATTS.
During the months of November, December, January, February, and March, I will be in the City of Washington, and will see to him effecting and promoting in person claims before Congress, the Supreme Court and Courts of Claims, or any of the Departments.
JOHN S. WATTS, Attorney at Law.
Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 12.

WILLIAM MORRISON.

Manufactures and sells in Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, PARLOUR, COOKING AND HEATING STOVES, FORGAL AND WOOD, Japanese Ware, Hula Ware, &c. We will duplicate any St. Louis Hill, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron at a small advance on St. Louis prices.
Main Street near the river, Kansas City Mo.

STEVENS & CLIFT,

ACTIONEERS.
Will promptly attend all business in their line—private, if requested, as well as public. Collections, on Commission, will be taken and attended to by them, on reasonable terms.
Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 21—A. M.

JACKSON & WATTS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—SANTA FE, N. M.
Prompt attention given any business entrusted to their care.
A. M. JACKSON, J. HOWE WATTS.
Oct. 12.

NOTICE

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW MEXICO.

The Surveyor General of New Mexico, by act of Congress approved on the 22d July 1854, is required to make a full report on all such claims originating before the custom of the Territory to the United States by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848, designating the various parcels of land, with boundaries thereon, as to the validity or invalidity of each of the same, under the law, usage, and customs of the country before its cession in respect to all positions existing in the Territory, showing the extent and locality of each; stating the number of inhabitants in the said portions respectively, and the nature of their titles to the land. Such report to be made according to the form which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, which report shall be laid before Congress at each session thereon, as may be deemed just and proper with a view to confirm bona fide grants and give full effect to the Treaty of 1848, between the United States and Mexico.
Claimants, in every case, will be required to file a written report, setting forth the name of the present claimant, name of "original claimant," nature of claim, whether Indian or perfect, its date, from what authority the original title was derived, with a reference to the evidence of the power and authority under which the granting officer may have acted; quantity claimed, locality, name and extent of conflicting claims, if any, with a reference to the documentary evidence and testimony relied upon to establish the claim, and to show transfer of right from its "original grantee" to "present claimant."
Every claimant will also be required to furnish an authentic record of survey, if a survey has been accepted, or other evidence, showing the precise locality and extent of the tract claimed.
To enable the Surveyor General to execute the duty thus imposed upon him by law he has to request all those individuals who claim land in New Mexico, before the 31st day of 1886, to produce the evidence of such claims at his office at Santa Fe, as soon as possible.

ALEX. F. WILKIN, Surveyor General New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M. Oct. 20th.